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## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The N. Y. Times' special dispatch from the army of the Potomac, dated the 6th inst., gives the particulars of the crossing of the Rappahannock, and says:—Yesterday at noon, and very unexpectedly to everybody, the engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges and ordered to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at a point known as Franklin's Crossing, just below the mouth of Deep run, and one mile below Fredericksburg. The batteries from the sixth corps, under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers, and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only Confederate force visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about, watching the operations closely. About 5 o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the Confederates got into their rifle-pits and began picking off the Federals. The artillery, some twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with little effect, however, upon the Confederate sharpshooters. It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half-past six o'clock the 26th New Jersey, Col. Morrison, of Colonel Grant's brigade, were ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across the river under a severe fire, and landing on the opposite side rushed upon the pits with cheers. The Confederates vacated the pits and retreated.

The Federals instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some sixty of the Second Florida Regiment were brought in as prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont Brigade soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of the brigades were over. Soon as the firing ceased the engineers began work at the bridges, and at 9 P. M. had one completed and the remainder of Gen. Hines's division passed over. The Federals had only five killed and about twenty-five wounded.

The Federal forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers, the right resting on Deep run, and the left in the vicinity of Bernard's house. By dark the head reached Bowling Green road, and posted pickets for the night well out to wards the foot of Timber creek, on which the Confederates have their strong earthworks. The Confederates were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners stated that the Federals would soon meet them if they kept on advancing.

This morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater portion of the Confederate forces. Nearly 100 prisoners, including one major were captured. The crossing took the Confederates greatly by surprise, and during the night Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of the lines, and Gen. Longstreet's corps reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg, and they slept on their arms last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

A dispatch from Washington dated the 6th inst. says:—"Whatever may have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rappahannock for the last two days, it is known that the Federal army to-night was on this side of the river."

## WAR NEWS.

A Charleston, (S. C.) dispatch gives a brief account of another movement of the Federal forces on the coast. The town of Bluffton was entered and burned on Thursday last, and at Combahee a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and one thousand negroes carried off. Bluffton is on the main land, south of Pickrey Island, and Combahee is on the river of that name, ten miles from the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

The Confederates who were repulsed in their attack on Franklin, Tenn., on Thursday last, again entered the town on Friday and were again driven back and some fifty taken prisoners. A Cincinnati dispatch reports very important movements of troops, but gives no particulars.

The Western papers report the names of a number of steamboats passing down the Mississippi with reinforcements for General Grant.

The Richmond papers say that confidence in Gen. Pemberton is universally felt in the South.

Col. Fitzpatrick's cavalry has joined the army of the Potomac bringing up five hundred horses and mules, and two hundred and fifty contrabands from the Northern neck of the Rappahannock. He also captured Major Stokes, of the 14th Virginia regiment, and Lieutenant Wilhelm of the Baltimore Light Artillery.

OVERLAND EMMIGRATION.—The steamers "Nellie Rogers," "Alone" and "Robert Campbell," which left St. Louis, Missouri, May 9th, with a large amount of freight and several hundred passengers, en route for Fort Benton, (which is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Upper Missouri river, and which now lies in the newly organized territory of Idaho,) arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, on the 27th of May. No difficulty upon the route up to this point had been experienced, except from the stage of water in the river, causing much trouble in crossing numerous sandbars. The most of the passengers are on their way to the territories of Idaho and Washington, to go into the gold mines; others will turn their attention to agricultural pursuits.

A correspondent states that while at Omaha, N. T., on the Missouri, he learned that some fifty thousand persons would leave that point this summer, overland, for California, Oregon, and the territories on the "Pacific slope." Among the passengers for Fort Benton is the Rev. Father De Semet, who is well known throughout the country in connection with the early establishment of the Catholic missions among the Indians in Oregon.

It may not be generally known that all the army orders, circulars, blank forms, envelopes, &c., for the Army of the Potomac are printed at headquarters, two small portable presses and a sufficiency of type, occupying very small space, being provided for the purpose. A two horse wagon, when necessary, removes the entire establishment. This department of the Adjutant General's office is under charge of Lieutenant Brown, of the late 23d New York Volunteers, an excellent printer. Five assistants are generally kept busy.

Col. Saml. T. Harrison, of Queen Anne's county, Md., died suddenly, in Smyrna, Del., on the 3d inst. He was a State Senator from Queen Anne's at the time of his death.

## DEFERRED ITEMS.

A very strong eddy in the great tide of movements at the North, sets in the direction of Newport, where all the cottages are even now taken, and the best apartments in the hotels are already secured.

They have the dog-show mania in England, it seems, as well as in Paris and in New York. The Prince of Wales was one of the exhibitors at the International Dog Show in Islington, the town in England, where "at the Bell, John Gilpin first got down." The Prince entered three couples of his pack of terriers.

Comparatively speaking, the health of the U. S. army is good. Diarrhea is the prevailing disease, and medical reports show that the character of the water is the cause. Where it is good, the disease is not found to any extent.

A company is being formed in Paris for the manufacture of an artificial manure, of which the Estramadura phosphate will form a chief element, a contract for its supply having been made with the owner of the quarries. The substance is represented as of extraordinary richness.

The lighting of the French capital, it is stated is to be intrusted to M. J. Van Malderan, who has invented a new electric light, one jet of which is equal to 2,300 jets of gas.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis, of Hesse, recently paid a visit to the office of the London Times, and inspected with much interest the processes by which that journal is prepared for publication.

Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, has left Cincinnati for Italy, taking with him orders for work to the amount of \$22,000.

Nine of the eleven cotton mills and the three print works at Fall River, Mass., have stopped running.

It is stated that the sum of \$855,298, the proceeds of prize vessels, is now ready to be distributed to the officers, seamen and marines entitled to receive it. They are directed to present their claims to the paymaster on whose books their names are borne, for payment.

Among the wounded at Vicksburg is Colonel Cradelbaugh, of the 114th Ohio Volunteers.—He was a delegate in the late House of Representatives from Nevada, and made a startling expose of the Mormon outrages.

The New York Herald says:—"There are many and great indications of the commencement of a powerful reaction in the public mind on the subject of the war and the questions out of which it arose."

Rev. S. T. Hunting, chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Michigan regiment, has been "dishonorably dismissed the service of the U. S." by Gen. Burnside, he "having strangely forgotten his clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desires him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptuous and mutinous spirit."

The "Dunkers" of Pa., at their recent annual assembly at Morrison's Grove, referred the subject of conscription to a committee which reported in favor of sustaining the Government and obeying the laws, notwithstanding the non-resistant principles of the denomination.